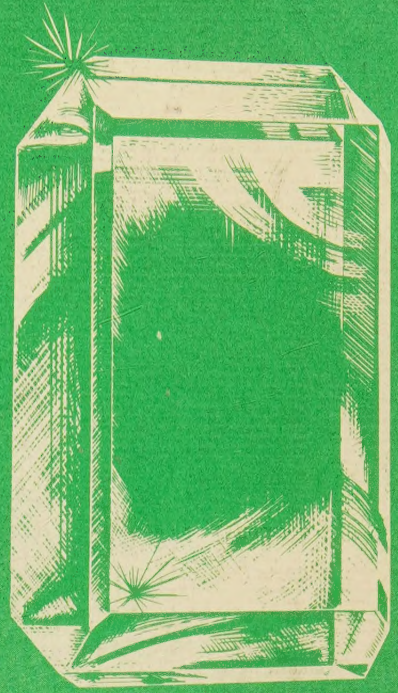


no ab.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 1951



HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION



The Hawaiian Sugar Industry

The Hawaiian sugar industry comprises 28 separate plantation companies in the islands. These plantations jointly own the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, the refining and marketing unit for all Hawaiian sugar and molasses. C&H operates two refineries. One is located at Aiea, near Honolulu, and meets the requirements of refined sugar in the islands. The larger refinery is located at Crockett, California, and distributes sugar to 25 states of the Union and Alaska.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is a non-profit association organized in 1895 for the purpose of the maintenance, advancement, improvement and protection of the sugar industry of Hawaii. One of the major objectives of the association is the operation of a wholly industry-financed sugar agricultural and technological experiment station. This is one of the world's largest privately financed agricultural experiment stations. It operates on a budget of more than \$1,250,000 annually. The station also aids in the development of agriculture in general for Hawaii and has made many contributions in fields other than sugar.

Annual Report of the President

A YEAR OF GOOD SERVICE

Presented by

H. P. FAYE

to members of the

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

at the

Seventy-first Annual Meeting

HONOLULU, T. H.

December 3, 1951

This has been a year of gratifying progress in the services rendered by the Hawaiian sugar industry. Like every industry in the American economic system, our industry exists because it serves. Success is measured under our system by the degree to which we serve.

Traditionally the largest productive contributor to the economy of our islands, we have made our fifth largest crop in history in 1951, and have come within striking distance of our pre-war record. The 1951 crop of around 1,000,000 tons of raw sugar should produce the largest gross income in our history, estimated close to \$125,000,000. This reflects progress, even though the larger dollar figure is primarily a reflection of the lessened value of the dollar, compared with previous million-ton crop years.

Our industry has continued to pay the highest year-around agricultural wages in the world—according to U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics far above other cane sugar producing areas, and well above domestic beet areas. Base wages were increased 11 cents an hour with a new union contract effective in September. Through the year, the escalator clause which adjusts wages with changes in sugar prices, resulted in average premium pay of approximately 6 cents per hour above base rates.

Our report of sugar in Hawaii intimately concerns 460,000 people who live in Hawaii, some 70,000 persons who live in our plantation communities, our 22,000 employes here and 2,000 refinery employes on the mainland and more than 13,500 stockholders. It is true that average profits and dividends in our industry have not kept pace with the upward trend in most major industries, but we have faced exceptional problems in these post-war years. However, and on the brighter side, the action of Congress in extending the Sugar Act through 1956, removes an area of uncertainty and helps us to plan ahead.

This is a report of service not only to the people in Hawaii, but to our country as a whole. Our industry has been a major contributor to the fact that the people of Hawaii, for their numbers, are far and away the largest offshore purchasers of mainland goods. Furthermore, through our C&H refinery we have contributed the highest quality cane sugar to meet the requirements of some 60,000,000 persons in 25 states and two territories.

Hawaii has felt the uncertainties of half-war, half-peace perhaps more severely than other parts of the U.S. The war in Korea has been closer and more real to us. Twice within a decade men from Hawaii have been among the first to go into combat. Hawaii's casualties in Korea have exceeded any similar population area in the U.S. Many of the finest young men from our plantation communities have made the supreme sacrifice, or have been gravely wounded.



PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Hawaii's estimated production of close to 1,000,000 tons of raw sugar in 1951 will be the highest since 1936. Hawaii's quota for the mainland market under the Sugar Act is 1,052,000 tons. In addition, we should produce 40,000 to 50,000 tons to meet the sugar needs of Hawaii. Our production should, therefore, be increased by another 100,000 tons or so. Our crop necessarily varies somewhat from year to year, due to weather and other uncontrollable factors. However, with continuance of recent progress, we should meet our full quota in the near future, without exceeding limitations of the sugar legislation.

While sugar lands in Hawaii are limited in acreage, and it has been necessary to abandon certain marginal lands due to high post-war costs, our continued progress in improving cane varieties, scientific application of fertilizer, irrigation water, and chemical weed controls, and better juice extraction, holds hopeful promise of full attainment of our production goals. Hawaii has led the world in sugar technology and in yields per acre, and we propose to continue to do so.

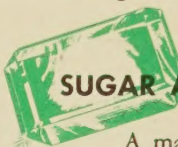
The estimated return to the plantations from C&H this year is somewhat lower than seemed likely earlier in the year. The preliminary estimate is \$115.29 per ton, compared with \$113.85 for 1950. The 1951 return is some \$5 a ton less than anticipated until well into summer. Prices declined later in the year, and C&H production was interrupted for 43 days by a strike of warehousemen at the Crockett, California, refinery.

Returns from molasses sales will show a substantial increase, due largely to an unusually heavy industrial

demand stemming from defense and related activities. It appears that the price will average \$40 a ton, up \$19 from 1950.

The abnormal influences of world tension affected the sugar market during 1951. The raw sugar market, at \$127 a ton at the start of the year, fell as low as \$113, then rose briefly to \$136 in June, the highest since 1924. Prices then sagged, dipping under \$120 later in the year. The refined sugar price at the Crockett refinery ranged from \$8.25 to \$8.75 per hundred pounds.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture placed its consumption estimate for 1951 initially at 8,000,000 tons. With the June price rise, the estimate was increased to 8,250,000 tons. On October 16 the estimate was cut by 350,000 tons. This year found both consumer and dealer inventories high, as a result of the scare buying prompted by the start of the Korean war in 1950. Consequently, refinery sales were slow during much of 1951.

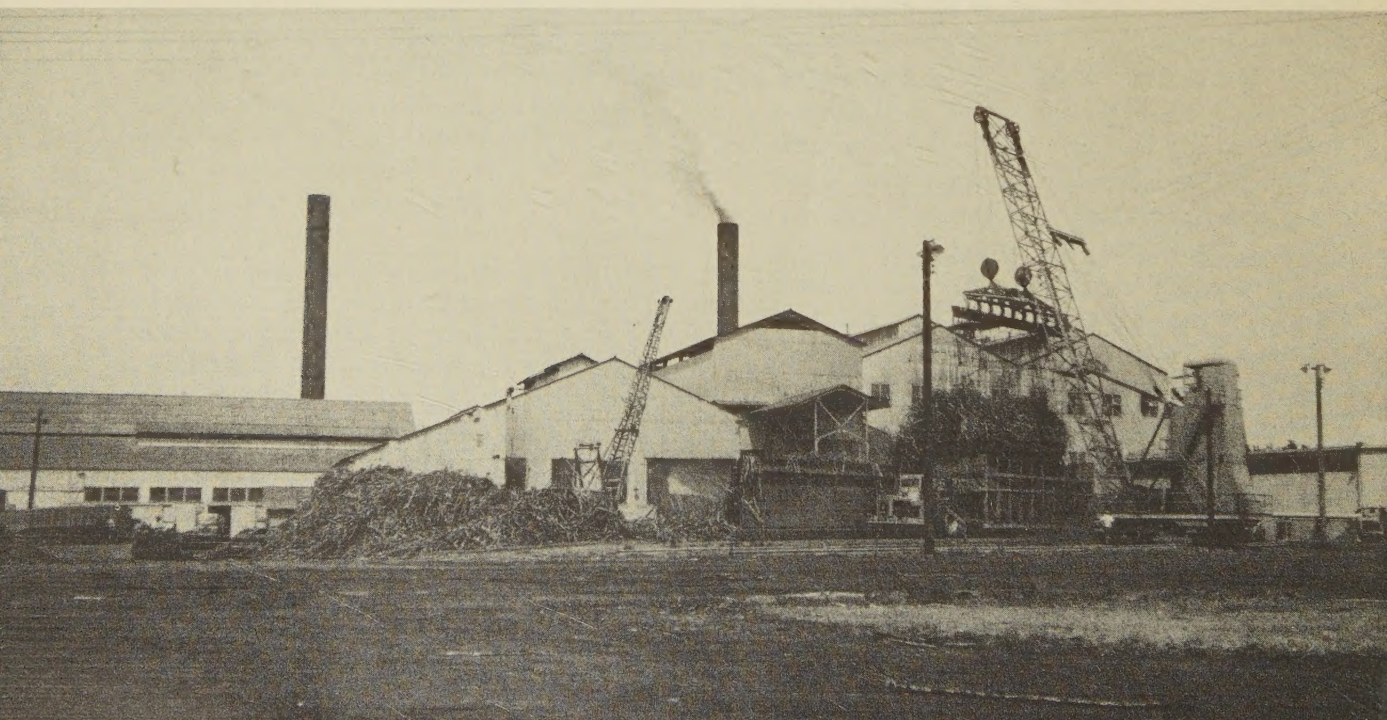


SUGAR ACT EXTENSION

A major step toward increased stability in the sugar industry was taken with the extension of the Sugar Act of 1948 to December 31, 1956.

Without this congressional act, signed by the President on September 1, sugar legislation would have expired at the end of 1952. As sugar has a long growth cycle, the necessity for advance planning is much greater than for most other agricultural crops. This fact prompted the extension of the legislation prior to its termination.

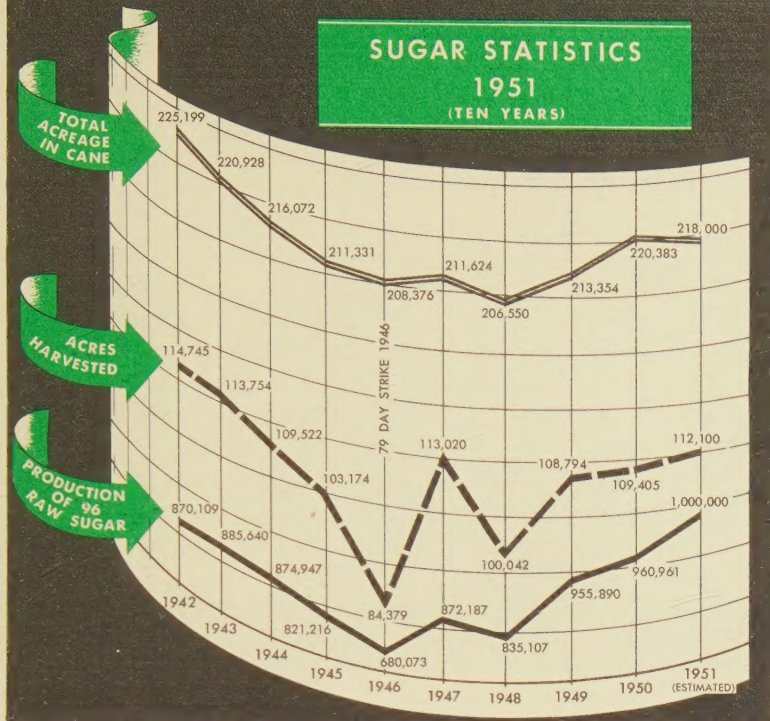
Hawaii has the largest sugar plantation in the U.S.A.



SUGAR STATISTICS

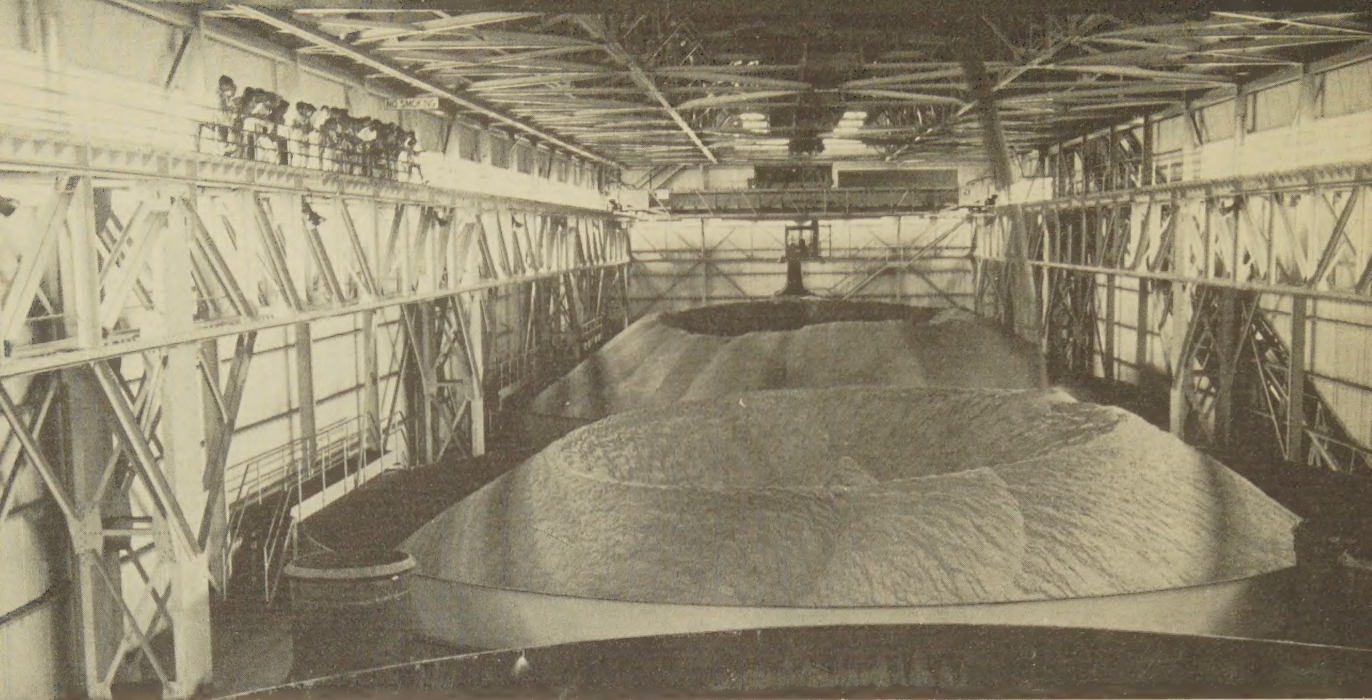
1951

(TEN YEARS)



Shipments of bulk sugar to East Coast started this year.





Hilo, Hawaii, bulk plant has capacity of over 40,000 tons.

After 17 years of experience with this type of federal sugar control, it is evident that the people of America have found the principles sound and the administration satisfactory. While sugar legislation has had a past history of controversy, this year's bill was supported by three executive departments of the government, passed the House of Representatives unanimously, and the Senate with 76 affirmative votes and only four dissenting votes.

It is highly commendable that the diverse interests of the wide-spread domestic sugar industry were able to find a common meeting ground and presented a unified position on the legislation. Mr. Frank Kemp, president and general manager of The Great Western Sugar Co., acting as spokesman for the entire domestic industry, ably explained the position to the Senate Finance Committee:

"... Learning from experience . . . the various segments of the industry have come to understand that, in the light of the over-all advantages of the legislation, good judgment dictates the acceptance of necessary compromises."

The Senate Finance Committee said in its report recommending passage:

"Sugar is an essential food product, and it has long been the established policy of the United States government—for defense and for strategic reasons—to preserve within the United States the ability to produce at least a portion of the vital food product needed by American consumers."

In its report recommending passage, the House Committee on Agriculture, Rep. Harold D. Cooley, North Carolina, chairman, said:

"The Sugar Acts have been of great benefit both to consumers and producers in stabilizing domestic sugar prices and production. The legislation has assured producers of a market for a specified production of sugar at fair prices; it has assured consumers of adequate supplies of this essential food at prices which are not only fair but far lower than those prevailing in virtually any other country in the world which does not reduce the price of sugar artificially by means of a consumer subsidy."

Briefly, our quota-tax-compliance sugar control system provides quotas for major suppliers of the American market. A processing tax of 52½ cents a hundred pounds is levied at the refineries (together with a compensating import tax of 50 cents on foreign sugars). The market price return to producers of raw sugar is reduced by approximately the amount of the tax. Domestic producers who comply with quota restrictions, payment of minimum wages, payment of fair prices for sugar cane and other requirements, all as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the amended Sugar Act, receive compliance payments. As these payments are subject to a schedule of reductions, they are less than the amount of the tax for any producer of more than 25,000 tons per year.

It is particularly notable that while this plan was originally designed to stabilize the domestic market against ruinously low prices of foreign sugars, it has also stabilized the domestic market against abnormal increases in world prices. During much of the time since the outbreak of the conflict in Korea, the world price of sugar has actually been higher than the domestic price.

Most significant of all, perhaps, is the fact that unlike any other major agricultural support program, this plan for sugar has not cost the individual taxpayer a cent. The U.S. Treasury has actually benefited to the extent of an average of \$16,000,000 a year excess in sugar tax collections, over and above the cost of compliance payments and administration.

In extending the sugar legislation Congress generally continued the provisions of the 1948 act, except for changes in quotas covering foreign countries and Puerto Rico. One of the significant changes was an increase in the Puerto Rico quota of 170,000 tons, bringing the total to 1,080,000 tons. For the first time in history Puerto Rico has a larger quota than Hawaii. This is justified on the basis of Puerto Rico's production record.

A basic feature of the Sugar Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to set an over-all consumption quota for the domestic market, with such changes as may be required from time to time, as will produce prices fair to both consumers and producers. We believe the responsible officers in the Department of Agriculture have made every effort to administer the act equitably to all concerned; nevertheless, the price of sugar remains unduly low in comparison with the general level of commodity prices, including the cost of everything which enters into the production of sugar and the standard established in the statute. While we are concerned with rising costs, and comparatively small returns in recent years, we are confident that the act will continue to be administered with deep insight and understanding.

Three months of intensive collective bargaining sessions by the plantations achieved an agreement, which replaced 20-month contracts signed in 1949. These agreements were widely praised by union and employer spokesmen, and by public officials.

Governor Oren E. Long of Hawaii, congratulating both the plantations and the union, said it represented "the finest contract in the history of labor relations in Hawaii." He remarked further, "the negotiations which you have just concluded not only averted a strike, but what is of even greater importance, they have strengthened our faith in the processes of free collective bargaining."

While there were many points of differences to be solved, as negotiations progressed a gratifying spirit of realistic give-and-take developed. The final agreement, which became effective September 1, 1951, embraced 29 separate contracts, covering some 18,500 employees. Specific contracts vary in detail, but the following are salient points:

11¢ per hour wage increase, and continuance of the wage-price formula which provides an additional increase of 1½¢ per hour with every \$2 increase in the New York raw sugar price, above \$116 per ton. The basic industry wage is 91 cents to \$1.58½ per hour, plus the wage-price escalator, which in the year 1951 will amount to an average of about 6¢ per hour.

Two reopenings during the life of the three-year agreement.

Changes in working conditions providing for 40-hour work week for employees during 26 weeks of the year.

Signing memorandum of agreement for three year contracts with ILWU.



INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Another stabilizing and hopeful development of the year was the signing of three-year contracts with the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union covering plantation and mill workers. Later in the year our refineries at Crockett, California, and at Aiea, Oahu, also signed three-year contracts.



Bagasse is now used largely for fuel.

Three paid holidays and increased vacation and sick pay benefits.

Hawaii's plantation wages and employee benefits have been far in advance of all other cane sugar producing areas for many years. Our ability to provide such wages and benefits has derived largely from huge capital outlays in technological development and mechanization. Payment of these newly increased wages, together with other increased costs, will require even greater efficiency, and uninterrupted production.



IMPORTANCE TO U. S. A.

Hawaii's growing importance as the westernmost integral part of the United States was emphasized in several ways this year. Hawaii was recognized by the U. S. Department of State, through its world wide radio and information programs, as an outstanding example of Americanism for the rest of the world. Hawaii's military significance is again being recognized and many facilities are being reactivated.

A record number of visitors came to our islands, and again Hawaii increased its purchases from the mainland. Our buying of goods from the 48 states in 1951 is estimated to be about \$378,000,000, some 10% above 1950.

The U. S. Department of Commerce statistics indicate that only 10 foreign countries buy more from the 48 states than does Hawaii, and each of the 10 has many times Hawaii's population. Our per person purchases are about nine times those of Cuba.

Hawaii's sale of a \$125,000,000 sugar crop to mainland U. S. produces purchasing power, which is felt by business and agriculture across the nation. California, Oregon and Washington are among the immediate and principal beneficiaries. The ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and the Atlantic and Gulf seaboards know the importance of Hawaiian commerce.

Transportation, refining and marketing of Hawaiian sugar creates business and purchasing power in many states. Hawaii is a steady customer of their farms, forests, factories and oil fields.

To be the best per capita off-shore customer of the mainland Hawaii must sell sugar and other goods and services to the rest of the U. S. Because the end of World War II found Hawaii with much deferred spending, maintenance and development, we have recently bought from the mainland substantially more than we sold. We are now bringing our trade into balance, and it is as important to our mainland suppliers as it is to us that we do so. They want us to remain a good customer. We expect to.

Section of the grounds



RESEARCH

While certain more spectacular and novel aspects of technological and scientific development may have been undertaken in the immediate post-war mechanization phases on our plantations, continued refinement of present machines and processes holds much potential promise.

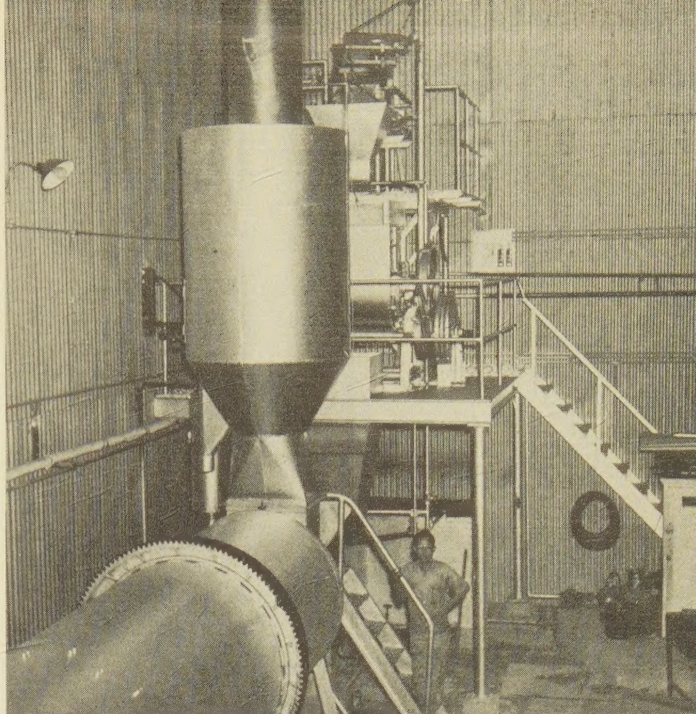
Sugar cane by-product research, formulated with the objective of broadening Hawaii's productive economy, was expanded this year to determine the possibilities of using bagasse as a source of pulp for manufacture of paper and paper products. Meanwhile, experiments initiated last year, in cooperation with the Territorial Industrial Research Advisory Council, to produce livestock feed from bagasse and molasses, were carried forward.

As an indication of the magnitude of these by-product researches, the budget for this work alone has been increased by more than \$280,000 for the current 16-month period.

Increased research is being undertaken on the subjects of placement of fertilizer in the soil, use of aerial application of fertilizers, scientific control of irrigation, and wider adaptation of crop logging.

Our HSPA Experiment Station was the first agricultural research organization west of the Rockies to

Experiment Station in Honolulu.



Pilot plant may develop important bagasse uses.

use radioactive carbon. Use of radioactive materials, as tracers, is aiding in development of new techniques for evaluating the most efficient distribution of fertilizer and water, under field conditions.

This year has seen the improvement of our cane cutter-windrower machine, and development has been undertaken to provide a new type of infield transport for the wet areas.

Arrangements have been made with the Colonial Sugar Refining Company of Australia to cooperate in a study of Fiji and downy mildew cane diseases on the island of Viti Levu, Fiji. This will be mutually advantageous to the Hawaiian and Australian cane industries and will permit us to close our Samoan island substation which was established four years ago, and maintained by us alone, to study Fiji disease.

Of considerable significance late this year was the inauguration of bulk shipments of raw sugar to the East coast. While Eastern refiners still receive most of their sugar in bags, they are increasingly interested in converting to bulk handling, influenced in part by the success of this method of handling between the ports of Hilo, Kahului, Nawiliwili and Crockett, California.

The Hawaiian industry, in cooperation with the sugar industries of Puerto Rico, Louisiana and Florida, is contributing financially to preserve the Department of Agriculture collection of breeding canes at Summit, Canal Zone. Since destruction of the Java



Hand pressure tank application.



Application by helicopter.



Application by airplane.

Direct mounted cane cutter-windrower machine. ➔

breeding collection during the war, the Canal Zone station has the most complete collection in the world.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the individual plantations spend close to \$3 per ton of raw sugar on agricultural and mechanical research each year. We know it is a good investment. Along with other progressive American industry, we recognize that our productive capacity is in a large part geared to the investment made in research. We recognize that agriculture in sub-tropical areas is severely handicapped without the extensive utilization of science. The willingness of American business to invest heavily in scientific research is a basic reason why our country produces half the world's goods with only a fifteenth of the world's population.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS

A sugar plantation is more than a place of work. It is a community. For many years, Hawaiian plantation communities have been recognized as providing standards of living, health and recreation comparable to any other progressive American community.

Perhaps the most significant development of the post-war years has been the broadened scope of community life on the plantations. With better roads and a sharp increase in ownership of automobiles, plantation workers are no longer isolated. Home ownership by plantation employes is increasing significantly, establishing a trend which I believe all of us want to see develop much further. There has been an increase in independent merchandising and service businesses. It appears that community organizations and activities generally are on the increase. This is an encouraging trend.



ASSOCIATION OPERATIONS

Our Washington, D. C., office continues to play an important part in the administration of our industry affairs. Hawaii has accepted its responsibilities as a full partner and member of the domestic sugar group. Much of the credit for establishing and carrying on this partnership is due to Ernest W. Greene,



Vice President in charge of our Washington office, who serves us so constructively and tirelessly.

Mr. Slator Miller, who has been our Secretary since 1947, was transferred to Washington in October to assist Mr. Greene. For many years Mr. Miller has done outstanding work for the association and his new assignment offers him well earned advancement.

With the lessened movement of workers between the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, the HSPA this year closed its Manila office, and arranged with Theo. H. Davies & Co. Far East Ltd. to act as our agent. Through this agency, we will continue to provide the same services as before for our Filipino employees.

The Manila office was opened in 1908, when Filipino workers began to come to Hawaii in substantial numbers for plantation work. In later years, the function of the office was to serve Filipino employes who had returned home and were drawing pensions, and present employes traveling home on vacation.

Mr. Robert R. Trent, who managed our Manila, P.I., office since 1947, has returned to Hawaii and taken Mr. Miller's assignments in the capacity of Acting Secretary.

To the many committee members and staff representatives who have labored so diligently through the year I offer a special word of appreciation.

CONCLUSION

We have worked conscientiously and consistently to meet our responsibilities to our community, to the consumers of our products, to our employes and our stockholders. We may not always have been right, but our record is good. We face new uncertainties, both at home and abroad. But I have faith in the integrity, ability and intelligence of our people. I am confident that we, in Hawaii, along with the rest of our country, will successfully meet whatever challenge the future holds.

Respectfully submitted,

H. G. Taylor

President



New community church.



Home ownership has increased over 100% in past five years.



Community groups meet frequently.

Experimental field cleaning unit.



THE H.S.P.A.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, H.S.P.A.

H. P. FAYE
A. G. BUDGE
J. E. RUSSELL
R. G. BELL
P. E. SPALDING
G. E. SCHAEFER

OFFICERS

H. P. FAYE . . . *President*
A. G. BUDGE . . . *1st Vice President*
J. E. RUSSELL . . . *2nd Vice President*
E. W. GREENE . . . *Vice President*
S. M. MILLER . . . *Asst. Vice President*
R. R. TRENT . . . *Acting Secretary*
S. L. PLATT . . . *Asst. Secretary*
T. M. BROWN . . . *Treasurer*
W. PFLUEGER . . . *Asst. Treasurer*

STANDING COMMITTEES

Appointed by H. P. Faye, President, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, to serve during the year 1950-1951.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

J. D. Brown, Chairman
F. A. Schaefer
R. A. Van Orsdel
R. L. Moore
John Murphy
H. C. Babbitt

EXPERIMENT STATION COMMITTEE

W. W. G. Moir, Chairman
J. D. Brown
R. A. Cooke, Jr.
F. Broadbent
Wm. Bush
G. E. Schaefer

Technical Advisory Committee on Agricultural Engineering

Malcolm MacNaughton, Chairman
W. J. Maze (1)
A. J. Hebert
J. D. Brown
L. A. McDonell

Technical Advisory Committee on Factory Engineering

Walter E. Smith, Chairman
A. J. Hebert
S. T. Hoyt
R. G. Watt
F. A. Schaefer III

Technical Advisory Committee On By-Products

F. E. Simpich, Jr., Chairman
W. W. G. Moir
G. E. Schaefer
F. A. Schaefer III
A. L. Dean
R. A. Cooke, Jr.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

J. E. Russell, Chairman (6)
G. E. Schaefer
C. B. Wightman
Emory Bronte
Wm. Norwood
J. S. Coonley (7)
C. H. Holt

BULK SUGAR COMMITTEE

A. J. Hebert, Chairman
J. E. Ednie (2)
W. E. Smith
J. D. Brown
Simes T. Hoyt
F. A. Schaefer
Geo. D. Becker
A. A. Kruse (3)
T. M. Brown
D. G. Conklin (4)
Morgan Kilby (5)

ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE

Reynolds Burkland, Chairman
Howard Hubbard
F. A. Schaefer III
M. A. Pietschman
R. G. A. Crowe
Ernest Smith

TAX COMMITTEE

L. J. Houghton, Chairman
E. F. Major
Alan V. Stewart
T. Bowman
R. G. A. Crowe
Ernest Smith

PLANTATION HEALTH AND SANITATION COMMITTEE

Dr. A. L. Dean, Chairman
Dr. Nils P. Larsen
Carl C. Fisher
L. F. Deacon
Francis Morgan
J. Webster

INSURANCE COMMITTEE

C. H. Smith, Chairman (8)
K. F. Gillis
A. J. Wriston
P. G. Lemke
F. A. Schaefer
Selden K. Chillingworth (9)

MATERIALS ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

Emory Bronte, Chairman
Malcolm MacNaughton
James P. Winne
W. L. Doering (10)
C. H. Holt (11)
F. A. Schaefer

- (1) Mr. R. A. Cooke, Jr., replaced Mr. W. J. Maze 7-1-51
- (2) Mr. R. G. Watt replaced Mr. J. E. Ednie 10-16-51
- (3) Mr. Robert H. Hughes replaced Mr. A. A. Kruse 7-13-51
- (4) Mr. D. G. Conklin was added to the Committee 6-12-51
- (5) Mr. Morgan Kilby was added to the Committee 1-30-51
- (6) Mr. C. B. Wightman acted as Chairman during the absence of Mr. J. E. Russell 9-21-51
- (7) Mr. J. E. Ednie served during the absence of Mr. J. S. Coonley 9-21-51
- (8) Mr. Wade E. Sheehan acted as Chairman during the absence of Mr. C. H. Smith 9-18-51
- (9) Mr. Roger Pierson replaced Mr. Selden K. Chillingworth 9-18-51
- (10) Mr. Thomas Balding replaced Mr. W. L. Doering 9-28-51
- (11) Mr. F. A. Schaefer III replaced Mr. C. H. Holt 5-11-51

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND THEIR MANAGERS

ISLAND OF KAUAI

GAY & ROBINSON
Sinclair Robinson

GROVE FARM COMPANY, LIMITED
W. P. Alexander

KEKAHA SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
L. A. Faye

KILAUEA SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY
Paul Tate

THE LIHUE PLANTATION COMPANY, LTD.

Keith B. Tester

McBRYDE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
John Sandison

OLOKELE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
J. C. Carter

WAIMEA SUGAR MILL COMPANY, LTD.
A. E. Faye



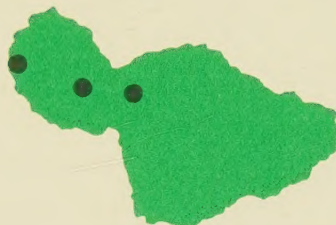
ISLAND OF OAHU

EWA PLANTATION COMPANY
J. N. Orrick

KAHUKU PLANTATION COMPANY
Edward B. Holroyde

OAHU SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
Hans L'Orange

WAIALUA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LTD.
John W. Anderson



ISLAND OF MAUI

HAWAIIAN COMMERCIAL & SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.
Asa F. Baldwin

PIONEER MILL COMPANY, LIMITED
J. T. Moir, Jr.

WAILUKU SUGAR COMPANY
R. M. Allen

ISLAND OF HAWAII

HAKALAU PLANTATION COMPANY
Alex T. Hossack (Acting)

HAMAKUA MILL COMPANY
W. F. Robertson

HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY
John F. Ramsay

HILO SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY
L. S. McLane

HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY
L. W. Wishard

HUTCHINSON SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY
James Beatty

KAIWIKI SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
David E. Larsen

KOHALA SUGAR COMPANY
Harry J. W. Taylor

LAUPAHOEHOE SUGAR COMPANY
Andrew Walker

OLAA SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
C. E. S. Burns, Jr.

ONOMEA SUGAR COMPANY
Martin J. Black

PAAUHAU SUGAR PLANTATION COMPANY
J. N. Campbell

PEPEEKEO SUGAR COMPANY
A. D. Ednie





In Memoriam

ERNEST C. BRECHT

Ernest C. Brecht, retired manager of the former Waianae Co., died on August 23, 1951. He was born at Reinstorf, Germany on June 6, 1885 and came to Hawaii when he was 20, arriving in Honolulu on November 10, 1905. He began his sugar industry career as an agriculturist with the Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina, Maui. He resigned this position on September 1, 1919 with intentions of going to the Philippines. However, while in Honolulu, he was offered and accepted the managership of the Waianae sugar plantation. Mr. Brecht was a member of the Pacific club and the Honolulu Auto club.

ROBERT MCCORRISTON

Robert McCorriston, business leader and retired senior vice-president of the Bank of Hawaii, died on June 15, 1951, at the age of 66. He was born in Honolulu on July 24, 1884. During his 49 years of service to the Bank of Hawaii, Mr. McCorriston rose from messenger to senior vice-president. He was director of several Hawaiian corporations at the time of his death. In his youth, he was prominent in the field of Hawaiian athletics, including rowing, baseball, basketball and soccer. He was a charter and honorary member of the Oahu Country club and received his formal education at St. Louis college.



